JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 3 1 MAY 2001

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FORM PTO-1390 US DEPARTMENT OF REV. 5-93PATENT AND TRADEMARK OF	ATTORNEYS DOCKET NUMBER P01,0183					
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATON NO (IERIONITISEE 373 FR 1.5)				
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP99/09496	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 04 DECEMBER 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 04 DECEMBER 1998				
TITLE OF INVENTION	METHOD OF SECURE DATA TRANS	SMISSION				
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US	Klaus David GRADISCHNIG	et al				
	States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US)	the following items and other information:				
This is a SECOND or SUBSEQ This express request to begin n A proper Demand for Internatio	tems concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. **WENT submission of items concerning a filing of ational examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 and Preliminary Examination was made by the 1					
a. is transmitted herewith b. has been transmitted b is not required, as the	ion as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). (required only if not transmitted by the Internative the Internative the Internative the International Bureau. Application was filed in the United States Receive I Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2).					
Amendments to the claims of the a. are transmitted herewing b. have been transmitted c. have not been made; how	ne International Application under PCT Article 1: th (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau. vever, the time limit for making such amendment of will not be made.	ational Bureau).				
8. A translation of the amendment	s to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C.	. 371(c)(3)).				
9. An oath or declaration of the inv						
10. A translation of the annexes to	the International Preliminary Examination Repo	rt under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).				
Items 11. to 16. below concern other d 11. An Information Disclosure State		49, Prior Art, Search Report, 05 References).				
	12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 3.28 and 3.31 is included. (SEE ATTACHED ENVELOPE)					
13. ☑ Amendment "A" Prior to Action and Appendix "A". □ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.						
14. 🗷 🍐 A substitute specification and substitute specification mark-up.						
15. A change of address letter attack ↑	ched to the Declaration.					
Other items or information: a. Submission of Drawings and drawing changes b. Appointment of Associate Power of Attorney c. EXPRESS MAIL #EL 843728230 US dated May 31, 2001						

U.S. APPLICATION NO (# known 9 37 9 F 8 15) 5 7 1 5 3 INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/EP99/09496			ATTORNEYS DOCKET NUMBER P01,0183				
17. ⊠ The following fees are submitted:						CALCULATIONS	PTO USE ONLY
		AL FEE (37 C.F.R. 1 en prepared by the EPO or		-(5): 60.00			
	International preliminar	ry examination fee paid to	USPTO (37 (C F R. 1.482)	\$690.00		
	No international prelim fee paid to USPTO (37	ninary examination fee paid 7 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)	I to USPTO (: 710.00	37 C F.R 1.482) but i	international search		
	Neither international pr C.F.R. 1 445(a)(2) paid	reliminary examination fee d to USPTO \$1000,00	(37 C.F.R 1	.482) nor internationa	il search fee (37		
	International preliminar provisions of PCT Artic	ry examination fee paid to cle 33(2)-(4) \$ 100.00	USPTO (37 (C.F.R. 1.482) and all	claims satisfied		
		ENTER	APPROP	RIATE BASIC F	EE AMOUNT =	\$ 860.00	
•	of \$130.00 for furnishing	g the oath or declaration is	ater than 🗌 2	20 🗆 30 months fro	om the earliest	\$	
Claims		Number Filed		Number Extra	Rate		
Tetal Cla	ims	04	- 20 =	0	X \$ 18.00	\$	
ladepend	dent Claims	04	- 3 =	1	X \$ 80.00	\$ 80.00	
Multiple I	Dependent Claims	s			\$270.00 +	\$	
			TOTAL	OF ABOVE CAL	.CULATIONS =	\$ 940.00	
Reduction by ½ for filing by small entity, if applicable Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 \$ \$ \$ \$							
	# CUPTOTAL						
Processing fee of \$130 00 for furnishing the English translation later than 20 30 months from the earliest distinct priority date (37 CFR 1 492(f))					s from the earliest	\$	
	TOTAL NATIONAL EEE - \$ 040.00						
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 C.F.R. 1.21(h). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 C F.R. 3 28, 3 31). \$40 00 per property +							
	TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED = \$ 940.00						
·						Amount to be refunded	\$
						charged	\$
a. ☑ A check in the amount of \$ 940.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.							
b. Please charge my Deposit Account No in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.							
c. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to							
Deposit Account No. 50-1519. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 C.F.R. 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.							
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:							
l .	F HARDIN & WA		M	In Ber	nes		
	PATENT DEPARTMENT SIGNATURE MARK BERGNER (REG. NO. 45,877) 6600 Sears Tower						
233 So	233 South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606-6473 DATE: May 31, 2001						
CUSTO	CUSTOMER NUMBER 26574						

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SPECIFICATION

TITLE

METHOD OF SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to a method of transmitting data securely in which redundant messages are transmitted.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Many transmission media/protocols have a transmit-receive property in which messages transfered to a medium by the transmitter arrive at the receiver in the same way (assuming that they arrive at all) that they were transmitted. In other words, message overhaul does not take place. Many protocols ensuring secure message transmission have this transmit-receive property as a prerequisite for the underlying transmission media/protocols which they use, since this transmit-receive property makes it much simpler to ensure efficient, secure message transmission. Historically, there has been a problem of defining protocols for secure message transmission which do not require this transmit-receive property (i.e., possibly having message overhaul).

[0003] The following methods are (or may be) used for the purpose of defining such protocols. Although a prerequisite of the MTP standard (cf. Q.700 to Q.706) involves transmission media on which message overhaul cannot take place, MTP Level 2 (Q.703) is also able to operate with transmission media which do not have the transmit-receive property.

[0004] It is fundamental to the operation of the protocol (Basic Error Correction), even in the case of message overhaul, that the MTP recognizes after a retransmission request whether a particular message has been sent on the basis of the retransmission request (it is then accepted), or whether it was actually sent before the retransmission request (it is then discarded). However, a disadvantage of this protocol is that it has no selective retransmission mode, which can be inefficient.

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In addition, without modification of MTP Level 2, the entire available bandwidth would be used, which may be disadvantageous.

[0005] MTP Level 2 with the Preventive Cyclic Retransmission method can also operate with message overhaul, since no retransmission requests are generated and messages which do not arrive in the correct order are discarded. Again, the disadvantage of the method is a poor utilization of the bandwidth.

[0006] TCP, which uses IP as underlying network protocol, has also solved the problem. Transmitted blocks which are not acknowledged are retransmitted when a timer has run out. This protocol mechanism (in which only blocks received without gaps are acknowledged) results in unnecessary retransmissions, depending on the round trip delay (even if the acknowledgement timeout is chosen to be long enough) since the acknowledgement timer often also runs out for messages which have been received correctly after a lost message.

[0007] The situation is improved somewhat by methods such as Fast Retransmission and providing an explicit NACK upon the first occurrence of a gap.

[0008] The Reliable Data protocol works in a similar way to TCP, with the extension that messages which are not received without gaps can also be acknowledged.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 [0009] The present invention extends and modifies certain existing protocols in order to ensure efficient, secure data transmission using transmission media and protocols in which message overhaul can take place.

[0010] In this context, the present invention is based on the realization that, for a modern protocol which is intended to work efficiently (i.e., more rapidly) using a transmission medium/protocol with possible message overhaul, and having loss detection with minimization of unnecessarily transmitted information, the following properties are advantageous:

 multiple selective retransmission method without full dependency on a timer; specifically, the loss of an ACK should not result in retransmission,

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- b) explicit status alignment between a transmitter and receiver,
- c) retransmission of a message only if there is a certain probability that the message is lost,
- messages received a plurality of times must not cause an incorrect response, and
- e) use of parameter value selection to determine the tradeoff between rapid error correction and minimum unnecessary message transmission.

[0011] The most important of these points is point (d). Specifically, there are two opportunities/situations for messages received more than once to cause incorrect responses:

- i) the message is recognized as having already been received, and this is defined as an error in accordance with the protocol; and
- the message is interpreted as a new message and triggers an action which later results in an error being detected in a transmitter or receiver as a consequence. By way of example, a supposed message loss may be detected by virtue of such a message. This results in a retransmission request for messages which have not actually been sent yet, which is interpreted as an error by the transmitter.
- 20 [0012] One option for guaranteeing item (d) in protocols which satisfy the other items sufficiently, but not item (d), is for a message transmitted for the second time or more to be specially marked. Such protocols can then easily be changed so that such marked messages are simply ignored in the situations described under (i) and (ii).
- 25 [0013] Another opportunity to eliminate situation (i) is to ignore such messages as a general rule.
 - [0014] For situation (ii), a window can also be defined so that messages received outside of this window are generally ignored and do not result in any retransmission requests.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] Exemplary embodiments of the invention are explained in more detail with the aid of figures.

5	Figure 1	Sequ	ata structure diagram showing the structure of the enced Data Protocol Data Unit (SD-PDU) according to art Figure 3 of the ITU-T Recommendation Q.2110;
	Figure 2	Proto	ata structure diagram showing the structure of the Poll col Data Unit (SD-PDU) according to prior art Figure 4 of U-T Recommendation Q.2110;
10	Figure 3	Sequ	ata structure diagram showing the structure of the enced Data Protocol Data Unit (SD-PDU) according to art Figure 5 of the ITU-T Recommendation Q.2110;
15	Figures 4A &	accor Reco	are flowchart segments showing the SSCOP processing rding to Figure 20, sheet 40 of 51, of the ITU-T mmendation Q.2110 as modified by method 1 of the ent invention;
20	Figures 5A 8	accor Reco	are flowchart segments showing the SSCOP processing rding to Figure 20, sheet 43 of 51, of the ITU-T remmendation Q.2110 as modified by method 1 of the ent invention;
	Figures 6A		are flowchart segments showing the SSCOP processing

- Figures 6A & 6B are flowchart segments showing the SSCOP processing according to Figure 20, sheet 44 of 51, of the ITU-T Recommendation Q.2110 as modified by method 1 of the present invention;
- Figures 7A & 7B are flowchart segments showing the SSCOP processing according to Figure 20, sheet 40 of 51, of the ITU-T Recommendation Q.2110 as modified by method 2 of the present invention; and
 - Figure 8 is a flowchart segments showing the SSCOP processing according to common elements of Figure 20, from sheets 40, 41, 43 and 44 of 51, of the ITU-T Recommendation Q.2110.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The exemplary embodiment chosen is the protocol Service Specific Connection-Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) described in ITU-T Recommendation Q.2110 (07/94) - B-ISDN ATM ADAPTATION LAYER - SERVICE SPECIFIC CONNECTION ORIENTED PROTOCOL (SSCOP) Q.2110 (herein incorporated by reference). This protocol fulfills the properties (a) through (c) identified above, but has the problems described under (i) and (ii). Specifically, when the message is recognized as having already been received and this is defined as an error in accordance with the protocol (i), this results in an incorrect response (branch to the connector D) in ITU-T Rec. Q.2110 (Figure 4B). Similarly, Figures 4A and 4B show that a message having the property described in (ii) usually results in a retransmission request (USTAT). This in turn usually results in a branch to the error branch (connector D) in Figure 5B.

In one embodiment of the invention, method 1, in accordance with the discussion above, a Sequenced Data Protocol Data Unit (SD-PDU) is now specially marked in the case of repeated transmission, e.g., by setting bit 5 in the PDU trailer (Figure 1, the RX field) to 1 (Figure 5A, 5.1), indicating a repeated transmission. This embodiment modifies the ITU-T Rec. Q.2110, Figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51) such that, in the two error situations described above, a check is first carried out to determine whether the SD-PDU is marked as having been repeated (Figure 4A, 4.1). In this case, the message is ignored and an incorrect response cannot occur.

[0018] Alternatively, in method 2, the ITU-T Rec. Q.2110 figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51) is modified such that the error case (i) is generally not checked, and a message which has already been received is simply ignored (Figure 7B, 7.2, TRUE path). In addition, likewise in Figure 7A, the ITU-T Rec. Q.2110 figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51) is modified such that, after the query VR(H) < VR(MR), a check is carried out to determine whether SD.N(S) $< VR(R) + 2^{23}$, for example (Figure 7B, 7.2). (This presupposes that the window size used for the flow control is always smaller than 2^{23} , which does not represent any relevant restriction, however). If this is not the case, the message is discarded (Figure 7A, 7.1, FALSE path), otherwise it is handled as previously.

[0019] Item (e) can also easily be achieved with SSCOP, e.g., USTATs could be sent only with a certain time delay, in order to wait for messages which have

been repeated. In addition, it would be possible for only gaps which have already existed for a certain time to be reported (or heeded) using/in the case of a STAT.

[0020] The above-described methods are illustrative of the principles of the present invention. Numerous modifications and adaptations will be readily apparent to those skilled in this art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

ABSTRACT

[0021] The invention shows how certain existing protocols can be enlarged/modified in order to guarantee an efficient, secure data transmission via transmission media/protocols, whereby message overhaul can occur. The invention relates to a method by way of which a message, which has been transmitted for at least the second time, is particularly marked by the transmitter. The message which is marked as transmitted for at least the second time is ignored by the receiver when the message has already been received or is new.

BOX PCT

IN THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY--CHAPTER II

PRIOR TO ACTION

APPLICANT(S):

Klaus David GRADISCHNIG et al

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO .:

P01,0183

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO:

PCT/EP99/09496

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE:

04 December 1999

INVENTION:

METHOD OF SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C. 20231

Sir:

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Applicants herewith amend the above-referenced PCT application, and request entry of the Amendment prior to examination on the United States Examination Phase.

IN THE CLAIMS:

On page 6:

replace line 1 with --WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:--;

Please replace original claims 1-4 with the following rewritten claims 1-4, referring to the mark-ups in Appendix A.

1. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission which is executed on a layer basis using a transmission method having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

specially marking a message which is already being transmitted for at least a second time by said transmitter; and

ignoring said message which is marked as having been transmitted for at least a second time by a receiver if it recognizes said message as having already been received or if it interprets said message as a new message.

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2. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a transmitter protocol operates on a layer basis using a transmitter protocol having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

specially marking, by said transmitter protocol, a message which is already being transmitted for at least a second time.

3. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a receiver protocol operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message which is marked as having been transmitted at least for a second time if it recognizes the message as having already been received or if it interprets said message as a new message.

4. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a receiver protocol operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message if it recognizes said message as having already been received or if, although it interprets said message as a new message, said message is situated outside of a prescribed window.

REMARKS

The present Amendment revises the specification and claims to conform to United States patent practice, before examination of the present PCT application in the United States National Examination Phase. Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.125 (b), applicants have concurrently submitted a substitute specification, excluding the claims, and provided a marked-up copy. All of the changes are editorial and applicant believes no new matter is added thereby. The amendment, addition, and/or cancellation of claims is not intended to be a surrender of any of the subject matter of those claims.

Early examination on the merits is respectfully requested.

Submitted by,

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(Reg. No. 45,877)

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6600 Sears Tower
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Chicago, Illinois 60606-6473
(312) 258-5779
Attorneys for Applicant

CUSTOMER NUMBER 26574

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Appendix A Mark Ups for Claim Amendments

(Amended) A method of secure data transmission which is executed on a
 layer basis using a transmission method [with]having possible message overhaul,
 comprising the steps of:

[characterized in that]

- [a) specially marking a message which is already being transmitted for at least [the]a second time [is specially marked]by [the]said transmitter[-]; and
- [b) a]ignoring said message which is marked as having been transmitted for at least [the]a second time [is ignored]by [the]a receiver if it recognizes [the]said message as having already been received or if it interprets [the]said message as a new message.
- 2.[-A] (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a transmitter protocol[-which] operates on a layer basis using a transmitter protocol [with]having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

 [characterized in that]

[it-]specially [marks]marking, by said transmitter protocol, a message which is already being transmitted for at least [the]a second time.

3.[-A] (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a receiver protocol[-which] operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol [with]having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of: [characterized in that]

[it ignores]ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message which is marked as having been transmitted at least for [the]a second time if it recognizes the message as having already been received or if it interprets [the]said message as a new message.

4.[—A] (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a receiver protocol[-which] operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol [with]having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of: [characterized in that-]

[it ignores]ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message if it recognizes [the]said message as having already been received or if, although it interprets [the]said message as a new message, [this]said message is situated outside of a prescribed window.

Document comparison done by DeltaView on Wednesday, May 09, 2001 10:11:19

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Document 1	file://Q:\documents\Year 2001\p010183-gradsechnig-secure data transmission\original claims.doc
Document 2	file://Q:\documents\Year 2001\p010183-gradsechnig-secure data transmission\amended claims.doc
Rendering set	Mark PTO

Legend:	
Insertion	
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Statistics:		
	Count	% of content
Insertions	31	25.16%
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BOX PCT IN THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY--CHAPTER II

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF DRAWING CHANGES

APPLICANT(S):

Klaus David GRADISCHNIG et al

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO .:

P01,0183

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO:

PCT/EP99/09496

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE:

04 December 1999

INVENTION:

METHOD OF SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Enclosed are eleven sheets of drawings showing in red, changes to the Figures. Approval of the changes is respectfully requested.

Submitted by,

(Reg. No. 45,877)

Mark Bergner SCHIFF HARDIN & WAITE PATENT DEPARTMENT 6600 Sears Tower Chicago, Illinois 60606-6473 (312) 258-5779 Attorney for Applicant(s)

CUSTOMER NUMBER 26574

532 Rec'd PCT.TTO 31 MAY 2001

BOX PCT

IN THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY--CHAPTER II

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PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT A PRIOR TO ACTION

APPLICANT(S):

Klaus David GRADISCHNIG et al

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO .:

P01,0183

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO: PCT/EP99/09496

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE:

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INVENTION: METHOD OF SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C. 20231

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Applicants herewith amend the above-referenced PCT application, and request entry of the Amendment prior to examination on the United States Examination Phase.

IN THE CLAIMS:

On page 6:

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1. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission which is executed on a layer basis using a transmission method having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

specially marking a message which is already being transmitted for at least a second time by said transmitter; and

ignoring said message which is marked as having been transmitted for at least a second time by a receiver if it recognizes said message as having already been received or if it interprets said message as a new message.

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2. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a transmitter protocol operates on a layer basis using a transmitter protocol having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

specially marking, by said transmitter protocol, a message which is already being transmitted for at least a second time.

3. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a receiver protocol operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message which is marked as having been transmitted at least for a second time if it recognizes the message as having already been received or if it interprets said message as a new message.

4. (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a receiver protocol operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of:

ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message if it recognizes said message as having already been received or if, although it interprets said message as a new message, said message is situated outside of a prescribed window.

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Early examination on the merits is respectfully requested.

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Mark Bergner (Reg. No. 45,877)

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Attorneys for Applicant

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[characterized in that]

- [a) specially marking a message which is already being transmitted for at least [the]a second time [is specially marked]by [the]said transmitter[7]; and
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- 2.[-A] (Amended) A method of secure data transmission wherein a transmitter protocol[-which] operates on a layer basis using a transmitter protocol [with]having possible message overhaul, comprising the steps of: [characterized in that]

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[it-igneres]ignoring, by said receiver protocol, a message if it recognizes [the]said message as having already been received or if, although it interprets [the]said message as a new message, [this]said message is situated outside of a prescribed window.

Description

Method of secure data transmission

- 5 1. What technical problem is intended to be solved by your invention?
 - 2. How has this problem been solved up until now?
 - 3. In what way does your invention solve the specified technical problem?
- 10 4. Exemplary embodiment(s) of the invention.
- media/protocols have transmission property that messages transferrd to the medium by the transmitter arrive at the receiver in the same way which they were (assuming that they arrive) in 15 transmitted. In other words, message overhaul does not take place. Many protocols ensuring secure message transmission have this property as a prerequisite for the underlying transmission media/protocols which they use, since this property makes it much simpler to 20 ensure efficient, secure message transmission. problem now is that of defining protocols for secure require this transmission which do not message

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property.

The following methods are used for this purpose or may be used for this purpose: although a prerequisite to Q.706) 0.700 standard (cf. the MTPtransmission media on which message overhaul cannot take place, MTP Level 2 (Q.703) is also able to operate not have this transmission media which do property. It is fundamental to the operation of the protocol (Basic Error Correction), even in the case of message overhaul, that the MTP recognizes after a retransmission request whether a particular message has been sent on the basis of the retransmission request (it is then accepted), or whether it was actually

sent before the retransmission request (it is then discarded). However, a disadvantage of this protocol is that it has no selective retransmission mode, which can be inefficient. In addition, without modification of MTP Level 2, the entire available bandwidth would be used, which may be disadvantageous.

MTP Level 2 with Preventive Cyclic Retransmission method can also operate with message overhaul, since no retransmission requests are generated and messages which do not arrive in the correct order are discarded. The disadvantage of the method is again poor utilization of the bandwidth.

TCP, which uses IP as underlying network protocol, has 15 also solved the problem. Transmitted blocks which are not acknowledged are retransmitted when a timer has run The protocol mechanism (only blocks received acknowledged) results in unnecessary gaps without retransmissions, depending on the round trip delay, 20 even if the acknowledgement timeout is chosen to be long enough, since the acknowledgement timer often also runs out for messages which have been correctly after a lost message.

The situation is improved somewhat by methods such as Fast Retransmission and explicit NACK upon the first occurrence of a gap.

- The Reliable Data protocol works in a similar way to TCP, with the extension that messages which are not received without gaps can also be acknowledged.
- 3. The present invention discloses how certain existing protocols can be extended/modified in order to ensure efficient, secure data transmission using transmission media/protocols in which message overhaul can take place.

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In this context, the present invention is based on the realization that, for a modern protocol which is intended to work efficiently, i.e. more rapidly, using a transmission medium/protocol with possible message overhaul [lacuna] loss detection with minimization of unnecessarily transmitted information, the following properties are advantageous:

- a) multiple selective retransmission method without full dependency on a timer; specifically, the loss of an ACK should not result in retransmission,
- b) explicit status alignment between transmitter and receiver,
- c) retransmission of a message only if there is a certain probability that the message is lost,
- d) messages received a plurality of times must not cause an incorrect response,
 - e) it should be possible to use parameter value selection to determine the tradeoff between rapid error correction and minimum unnecessary message transmission.

The most important of these points is point d). Specifically, there are two opportunities for messages received more than once to cause incorrect responses:

- 25 i) the message is recognized as having already been received, and this is defined as an error in accordance with the protocol
- ii) the message is interpreted as a new message and triggers an action which later results in an error being detected in a transmitter or receiver as a consequence. By way of example, a supposed message loss may be detected by virtue of such a message. This results in a retransmission request for messages which have not actually been sent yet, which is interpreted as an error by the transmitter.

One option for guaranteeing item d) in protocols which satisfy the other items sufficiently, but not item d),

is for a message transmitted for the second time or more to be specially marked. Such

protocols can then easily be changed so that such messages are simply ignored in the situations described under i) and ii).

- 5 Another opportunity to eliminate situation i) is to ignore such messages as a general rule.

 For ii), a window could also be defined, so that messages received outside of this window are generally ignored and do not result in any retransmission requests.
- The exemplary embodiment chosen is the protocol (SSCOP) described in Q.2110. This protocol fulfills the 3b and 3c, but has the problems properties 3a, described under 3i) and 3ii). Specifically, 3i) results 15 in an incorrect response (branch to the connector D) in Q.2110, figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51). Similarly, figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51) in Q.2110 shows that a message having the property presupposed in 3ii) usually results in a retransmission request (USTAT). This in turn 20 the error branch usually results in a branch to (connector D) in figure 20 (sheet 43 of 51).
- In one embodiment of the invention, in accordance with 3), an SD-PDU is now specially marked in the case of repeated transmission, e.g. by setting bit 5 in the PDU trailer (cf. figure 3/Q.2110) to 1. Figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51) in Q.2110 is modified such that, in the two error situations described above, a check is first carried out to determine whether the SD-PDU is marked as having been repeated. In this case, the message is ignored and an incorrect response cannot occur.
- Alternatively, figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51) in Q.2110 is modified such that the error case 3i) is generally not checked, and a message which has already been received is simply ignored. In addition, likewise in figure 20 (sheet 40 of 51),

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after the query VR(H) < VR(MR), a check is carried out to determine whether SD.N(S) < VR(R) + 2**23, for example. (This presupposes that the window size used for the flow control is always smaller than 2**23, which does not represent any relevant restriction, however). If this is not the case, the message is discarded, otherwise it is handled as previously.

Item e) can also easily be achieved with SSCOP, e.g.

USTATs could be sent only with a certain time delay, in order to wait for messages which have been repeated. In addition, it would be possible for only gaps which have already existed for a certain time to be reported (or heeded) using/in the case of a STAT.

15

Patent Claims

1. A method of secure data transmission which is executed on a layer basis using a transmission method with possible message overhaul,

characterized in that

- a) a message which is already being transmitted for at least the second time is specially marked by the transmitter,
- 10 b) a message which is marked as having been transmitted for at least the second time is ignored by the receiver if it recognizes the message as having already been received or if it interprets the message as a new message.

15

2. A transmitter protocol which operates on a layer basis using a transmitter protocol with possible message overhaul,

characterized in that

- 20 it specially marks a message which is already being transmitted for at least the second time.
- A receiver protocol which operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol with possible message overhaul,

characterized in that

it ignores a message which is marked as having been transmitted at least for the second time if it recognizes the message as having already been received

30 or if it interprets the message as a new message.

4. A receiver protocol which operates on a layer basis using a receiver protocol with possible message overhaul,

characterized in that

5 it ignores a message if it recognizes the message as having already been received or if, although it interprets the message as a new message, this message is situated outside of a prescribed window.

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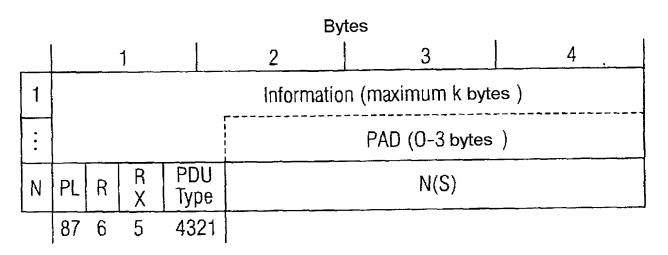
10

Abstract

The inventions shows how certain existing protocols can be enlarged/modified in order to guarantee an efficient, secure data transmission via transmission media/protocols, whereby message overhaul can occur. The invention relates to a method by means of which a message, which has been transmitted for at least the second time, is particularly marked by the transmitter. The message which is marked as transmitted for at least the second time is ignored by the receiver when said message has already been received or is new.

1/11

FIG 1
Method 1



R - Reserved

RX - Retransmission indication

FIGURE 3/Q.2110 Sequenced Data PDU (SD PDU)

2/11

FIG 2

			Ву	tes	
	1		2	3	4
1	Reserv	ed .		N(PS)	
2	Reserved	PDU Type	N(S)		
	8765	4321			

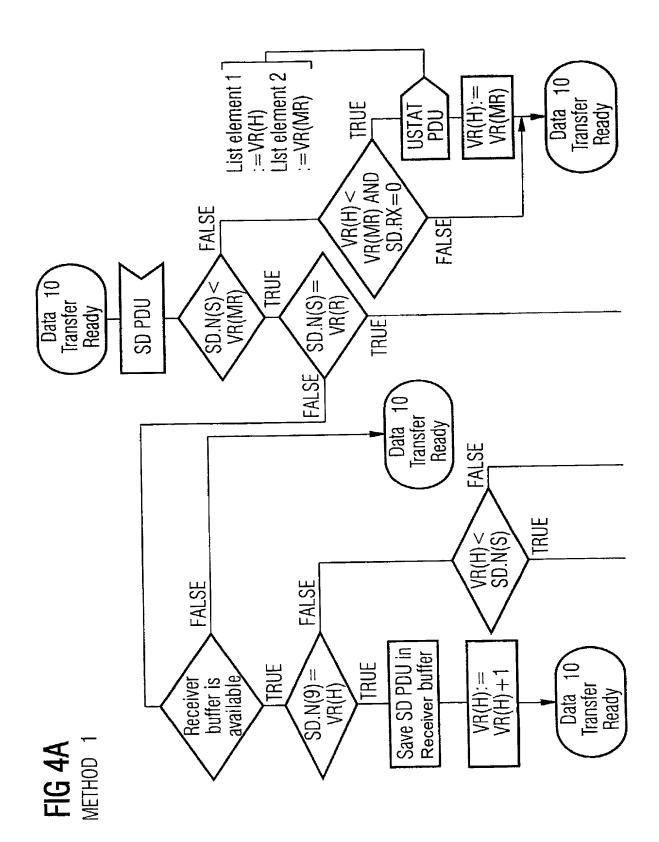
FIGURE 4/Q.2110 Poll PDU (POLL PDU)

FIG 3

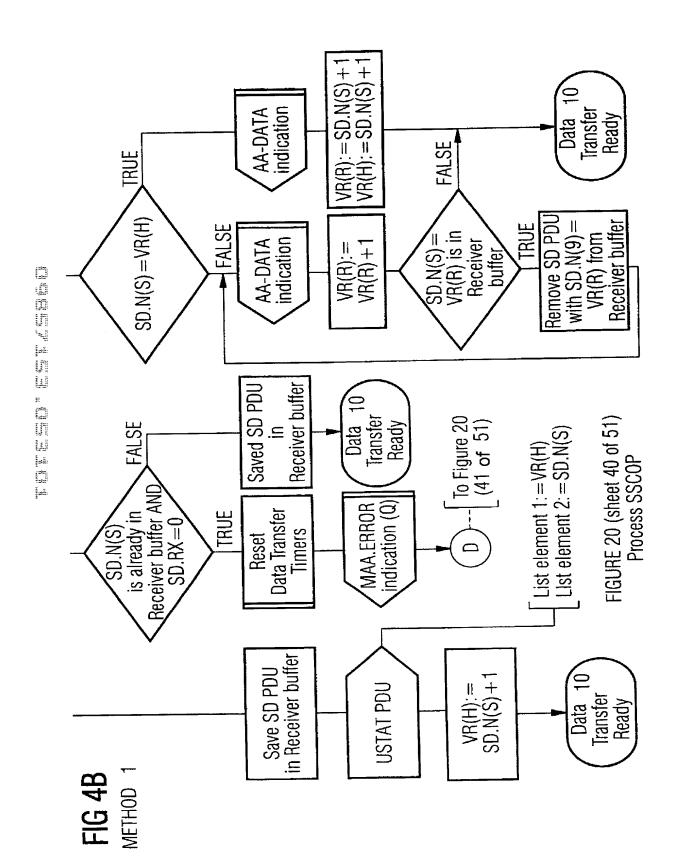
Bytes 2 3 1 List element 1 (a SD PDU N(S)) **PAD** 1 List element 2 2 **PAD** List element L **PAD** N(PS) Rsvd L+1 N(MR) Rsvd L+2PDU N(R) L+3 Reserved Type 8765 4321

> FIGURE 5/Q.2110 Solicited status PDU (STAT PDU)

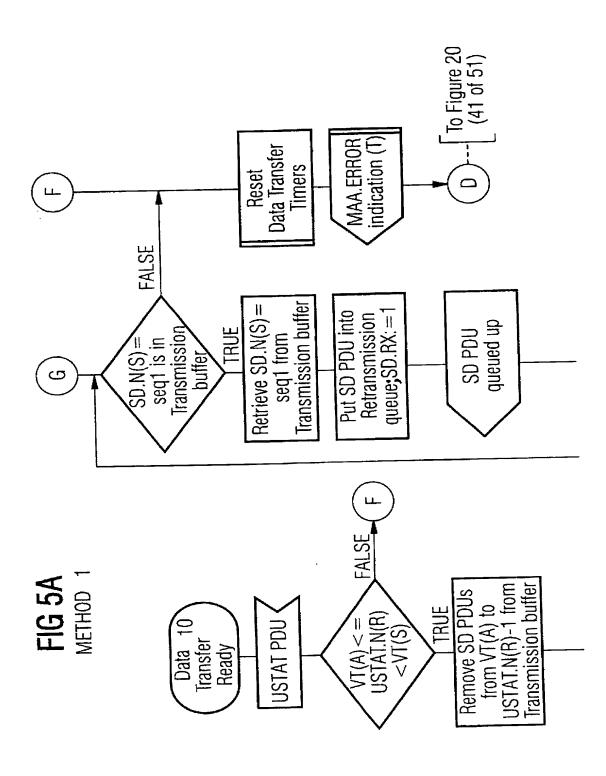
3/11



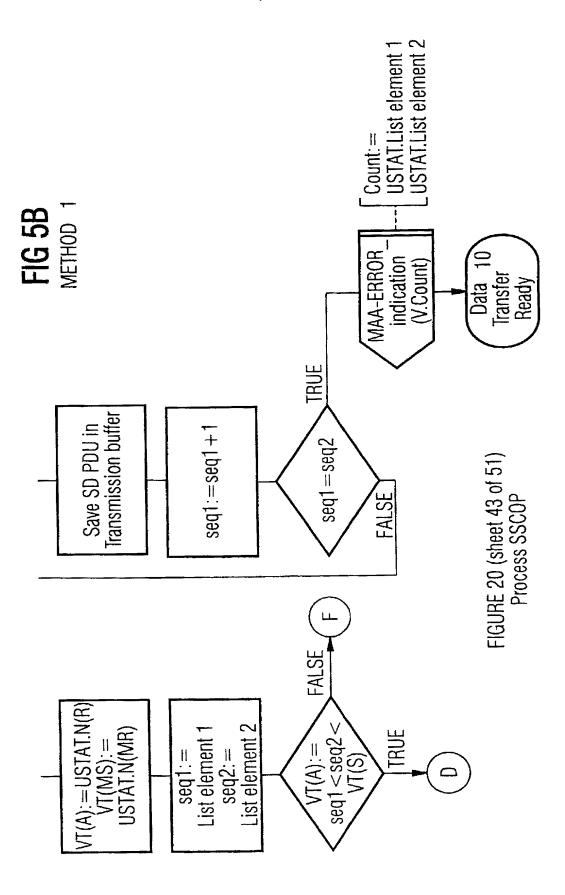
4/11



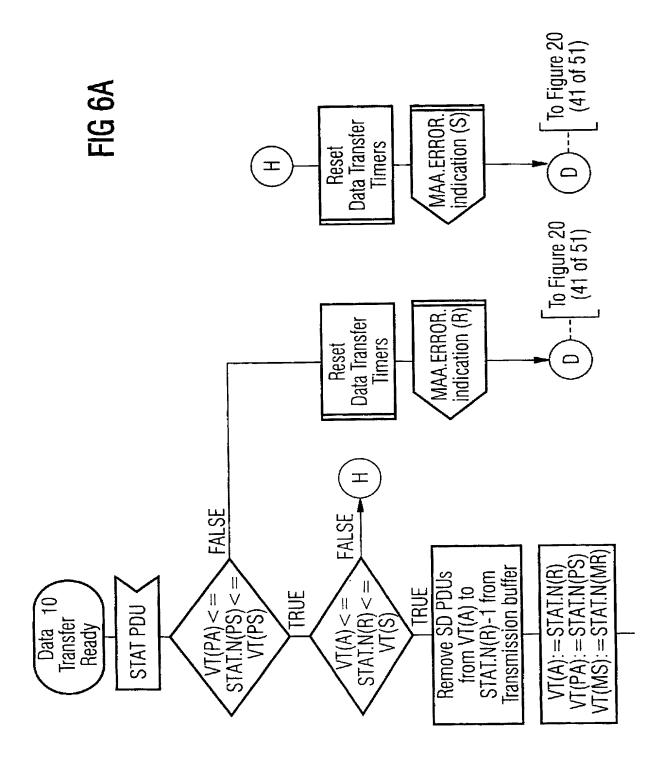
5/11



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7/11



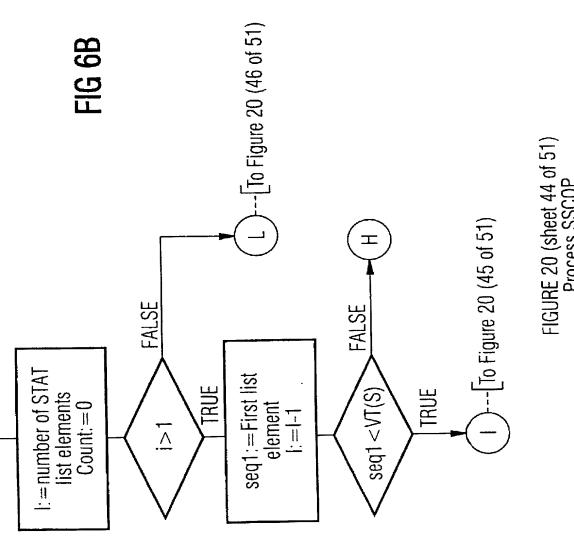
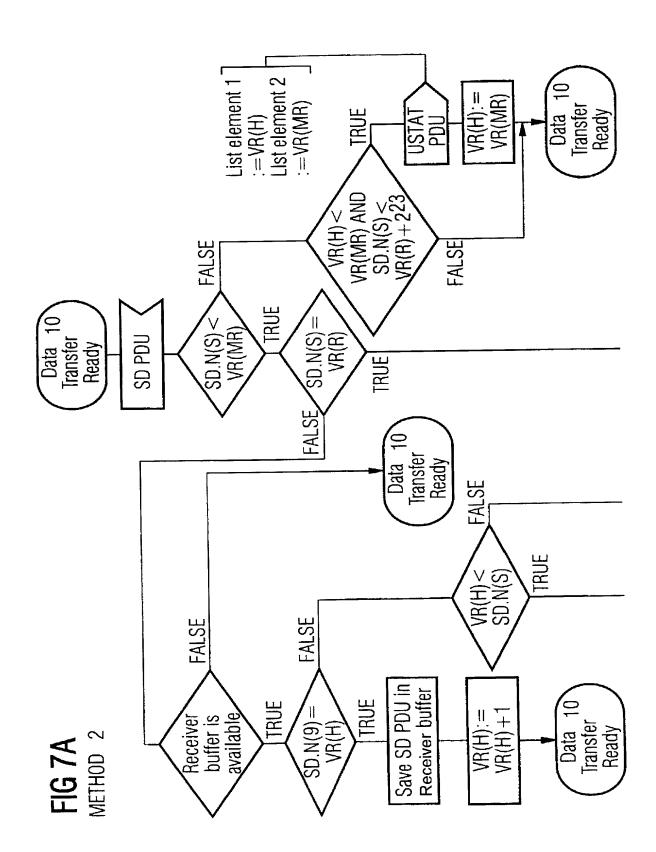
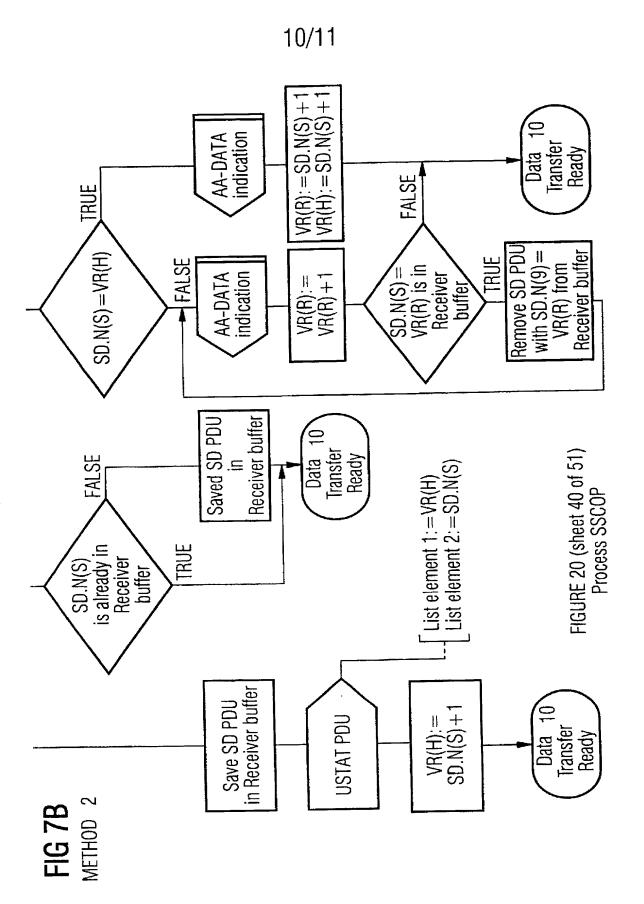


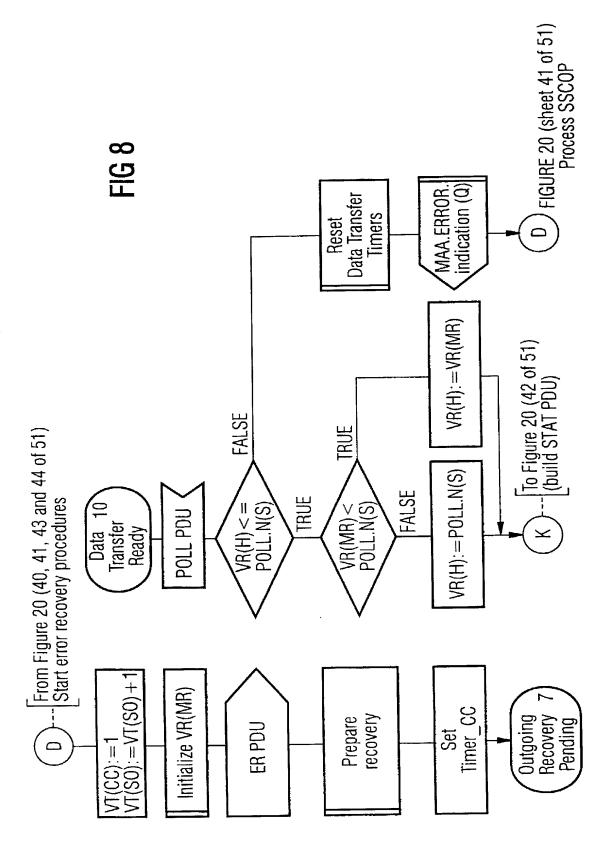
FIGURE 20 (sheet 44 of 51) Process SSC0P

9/11





11/11



	German Langua	age Declaration		
olications ocht			<u>Priori</u>	ity Claimed
Germa (Country) (Land)	(Day Month Ye	ear Filed)	Yes Ja	No Nein
(Country) (Land)			Yes Ja	No Nein
(Country) (Land)			Yes Ja	No Nein
der Vereinigten Stag g aller unten aufg s der Gegenstand meldung nicht in ein stanmeldung laut d atzes 35 der Zivilpr ten, Paragraph 12 äss Absatz 37, Bu) meine Pflicht zur , die zwischen den meldung und dem	aaten, Paragraph geführten Anmel- aus jedem An- ner früheren ame- lem ersten Para- rozeßordnung der 22 offenbart ist, undesgesetzbuch, Offenbarung von n Anmeldedatum nationalen oder	tes Code. §120 of ar listed below and, insof of the claims of this apprior United States apply the first paragraph §122, I acknowledge information as defined Regulations, §1.56(a) filing date of the prior	ny United St far as the sub oplication is r plication in th of Title 35, U the duty to d in Title 37 which occ application	tates application(s) bject matter of each not disclosed in the ne manner provided United States Code, o disclose material C. Code of Federal cured between the and the national or
		(Status) (patentiert, anhängig, aufgegeben)	1	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
		(Status) (patentiert, anhängig, aufgeben)	1	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
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Page	1 of A

09/857**153**532 Rec'd CTTTTC **31** MAY 2001

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P01,0183

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO:

PCT/EP99/09496

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE:

04 December 1999

INVENTION:

METHOD OF SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C. 20231

SIR:

Members of the firm of Hill & Simpson designated on the original Power of Attorney have merged into the firm of Schiff Hardin & Waite. All future correspondence for the above-referenced application therefore should be sent to the following address:

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	Inventor's signature Date
Unterschrift des Erfinders Datum	Inventor's signature Date
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